(5) *Para 90.*—He was also for reducing the class fee to one rupee per month. The examination fee should also be reduced to six rupees.

(6) *Para 96.*—The Member agreed with the suggestions of Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai in regard to the grouping of subjects.

(7) *Para 118.*—The department should prescribe the text-books instead of leaving the selection with the specialist teachers. In regard to the Text-book Committee, he agreed with the views of the President of the Committee.

(8) *Para 136, Clause* XXVI.—In the opinion of the Member, there should be no glossary for the scientific terms.

(9) The Member objected to the inclusion of Sanskrit in the curricula, as it would needlessly overload the students.

(10) The provision of six Vernacular schools was insufficient. There should be at least one school for every two taluks.

(11) He agreed with Mr. Venkiteswara Iyer in his recommendation that women teachers should be given a minimum pay of Rs. 15.

The Revd. Kora Mathan Malpan (Member, Muvattupuzha taluk) said that three more classes should be added and the passed men given decent appointments in the service. Without such an encouragement, it would be difficult to improve the language. It was also desirable to add Sanskrit as an Optional Subject from Class IV.

Mr. C. Krishnan Vydian (Member, Nominated) said that the previous speakers had been dealing with some of the defects in the Report. Even if there be some minor defects, he requested that the entire recommendations of the Committee be accepted and acted upon immediately. The class and examination fees proposed were high and required to be reduced. In his opinion, a glossary of scientific terms was necessary.

The Very Revd. Iype Thoma Kathanar (Member, Thiruvalla taluk) said that the attempt at developing the Malayalam language was, if at all, late, and no time should therefore be lost in taking the needful action promptly. But he felt sure that, unless the Government gave adequate encouragement to the Vernacular-passed men and placed them in proper positions in the service, there was no use of the elaborate scheme and there would be no boys in the Vernacular schools. He therefore laid stress on the fact that the improvement of the language largely depended on the extent to which the Government were prepared to go in encouraging the passed men.

Mr. Koshi Thomas (Member, Chengannur taluk) said that he was convinced that the time had arrived when active efforts should be put forth to improve the Malayalam language. In the matter of the selection of text-books, he agreed with what Mr. Mammen Mappillay had said. He added that the printing in many text-books was very bad, and he requested that more attention be paid to it.

VI.—RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

134. Certain defects in the G. O. regarding the reorganisation of the Devaswom Department.

Mr. Vasudevan Damodaran Namburi (Member, Nominated) said that the Devaswoms under the management of the Sirkar were classified into the "incorporated" and the "unincorporated". All those Devaswoms with their properties—movable and immovable—were taken over by the Sirkar in the beginning of the 19th century. The immovable properties of those Devaswoms had ever since merged with the *Pandaravagai* lands. It was later on considered desirable to separate the two items, but, on deep consideration, Sir T. Madava Rao, Sir A. Seshiah Sastri and the Hon'ble V. Ramaiengar thought it unnecessary and impracticable to do so. Recently, the Government were again attempting the laborious task of separation of the two items. The

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Member said that the attempt at separating them at such a distance of time was tantamount to an *alienation* of Devaswom lands. Many Devaswom lands had become *Puthuval*, *Nirthal*, *Sripandaravagai* and the like. The settlement of Devaswom lands was conducted and several lands were also registered to private people, without any idea of having to separate them later on. It was, therefore, impracticable now to find out and separate *all* the properties that had originally belonged to the Devaswoms, and the present attempt at so separating them in the accounts was inexpedient and was detrimental to the best interests of the institutions. From the Administration Report of 1048, it appeared that the income from the Devaswoms was in that year Rs. 12,90,000. The amount should have increased manyfold by now. Further, the Government were not also properly collecting all the dues to the Devaswoms, which the Ooranmakars were collecting. Nevertheless, it was noteworthy that the total expenditure was only Rs. 12,00,000 in 1088, *i. e.*, less than the receipts of 1048. It would be clear, therefore, that the Devaswoms really owned properties the revenue from which amounted to much more than the present expenditure on them. In the Administration Report for 1088, the Government had declared that the separation of the Devaswom land revenue from the Sirkar land revenue was effected in that year (1088). He feared that it would give rise to serious confusion in the future. Even now, by the separation, it was made to appear that the expenditure of the Devaswoms far exceeded their receipts. The Devaswom management was admittedly not satisfactory even at present. Their future was therefore bound to be still more gloomy and a source of considerable anxiety to the Sovereign. When the payment of land-tax in kind was abolished, an objection was raised that the change might tell upon the efficient conduct of *poojas* in the temples; but the Government disregarded it and thought that the services could be efficiently conducted in spite of the change. The abolition of the *Viruthi* services also contributed to decrease the receipts and increase the expenditure of the temples. The Government having taken up the responsibility, they were bound to fully discharge it. The expenditure on the Devaswoms should not be curtailed in any way which would affect the efficiency of the services in them. In view to safeguard the interests of the Devaswoms, the Member said it was necessary that there should be a change in the method of their management. Each Devaswom should be managed by a Committee, consisting of Members to be elected by its Ooranmakars, and with the local Dewan Peishkar as President. The arrangements proposed by the Committee from time to time should be implicitly carried out by the local officer appointed for the purpose. The Committee should have power to expend on each Devaswom an amount not less than the expenditure for 1088. It should be possible to utilise the surplus funds of one Devaswom for the use of another and the balances in the temples should be invested on interest. He requested that some arrangement on the lines suggested be made to safeguard the interests of the Devaswoms.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

The Assembly adjourned at 4-35 P. M.

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